

## CARRYING WAR TO SPAIN

### STRONG AMERICAN SQUADRON WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC.

#### BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS TO ATTACK THE ENEMY'S PORTS AND DESTROY HIS COMMERCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
Washington, June 27.—A new and startling turn was given to-day to this country's scheme of operations against Spain, when it was officially announced that a squadron of warships would be dispatched across the Atlantic within the next few days to harass Spanish commerce and to blockade and attack Spain's poorly protected seaboard cities. That the scope of the war, already involving joint military and naval campaigns against Spain's colonies in the Far East and in the Caribbean, would eventually be widened to embrace a demonstration in force against the Canaries and the coast towns of the Spanish peninsula itself has been more or less apparent even from the beginning of hostilities. Events have conspired, however, in a most unexpected manner, to clear the way for offensive operations in European waters, and what seemed six weeks ago a rather remote problem of reducing the Canaries or bombarding the seaports of the peninsula has forced itself to the front with a rush which, except for the foresight and sagacity shown in the enormous expansion of its naval resources, might seriously



COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON.  
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have embarrassed the development of the Government's war plans.  
NO GREAT OBSTACLE IN THE WAY.  
The two unforeseen chances which have made a campaign in European waters at this time not only feasible but highly tempting have been the blockade of Spain's most formidable fleet under Admiral Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the departure of Admiral Camara's squadron, ranking next in strength, on its wild goose chase toward Manila. With no escape probable for the Santiago fleet, and with Spain's home resources weakened by Camara's diversion to the East, an American fleet would find at present no formidable enemy afloat in Spanish waters, and could without fear of at-



THE SPANISH COAST, FROM THE PORTUGUESE BOUNDARY TO GIBRALTAR.  
Showing Cadiz and various other points that will be visited by Commodore Watson's squadron.

tack by sea effectively drive Spanish commerce to cover and threaten the destruction by bombardment of Spain's chief ports.

Even should Camara's squadron be ordered back to Spain from Port Said, its fighting strength is not considered sufficient to check the operations of the naval force which the United States could easily send across the Atlantic, and, Santiago having once fallen, there would remain no reason why the fleet chosen to-day as an advance guard in the proposed attack on Spain should not be reinforced by a second detachment of equal power.

COMMODORE WATSON'S SQUADRON.  
By to-day's orders Commodore Watson, who has been in command of the blockading division off Havana, is to hoist his flag on the Newark for duty in Spanish waters. Two battleships—the Iowa and the Oregon, the most formidable in the Navy—are to be assigned to the new squadron, together with the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, the Dixie and the Yankee, and the colliers Scandia, the Abarenda and the Alexander. The Eastern Squadron, as Commodore Watson's command is to be styled, will have a rendezvous off Santiago, and, according to the directions issued by the Secretary of the Navy, will "sail for the coast of Spain immediately."

No prospective departure is regarded here as

significant of the purpose of the Administration to push the war against Spain with the utmost energy, and to bring the Spanish people as quickly and sharply as possible to a realization of the futility and costliness of a protracted resistance.

#### RAID TO BE SHARP AND SUDDEN.

The naval raid against Spain, although for some time under consideration, promises to be attended with all the suddenness that marked Dewey's descent upon the Philippines and the landing of General Shafter near Santiago. If the Spaniards are disposed to regard the announcement made to-day of Commodore Watson's departure in the Newark as anything in the nature of a "bluff," designed to hurry Admiral Camara back from Suez, they are doomed to quick and bitter disappointment, for the raiding squadron will be fairly on the way across the Atlantic before the end of this week, and before the middle of July the cities and the shipping of the Spanish coast will be painfully aware of their presence.

Until Saturday last the plan which the President has had under consideration for several weeks involved the formation of a fleet distinctly more formidable and speedy than the one now under orders. It included the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New-York, of twenty-one knots speed; the Columbia and the Minneapolis, of twenty-three knots; the Cincinnati and the Newark, of twenty knots; the auxiliaries St. Paul and St. Louis, of twenty-two knots, with the Iowa and the Oregon, of sixteen knots, to follow as quickly as possible behind the flying cruisers.

#### PLAN DRAWN UP BY CAPTAIN MAHAN.

The news of the American losses in the skirmish at La Quasina, however, caused the President to call Secretaries Long and Alger into consultation regarding the best way to convince the Spaniards of the hopelessness of their stubborn resistance to the inevitable, and within a few hours Captain Mahan, of the Naval War Board, had convinced the authorities that a thoroughly effective fleet, involving all the elements essential to insure success, could at once be dispatched to give the Spaniards at home an object-lesson of the stern realities of war.

Captain Mahan readily drew up the plan providing for the immediate assembling of the first-class battleships Iowa and Oregon, the recently modernized protected cruiser Newark, with the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite and Dixie, accompanied by three colliers, which could not only compel an abrupt cessation of Spain's commerce and bombard her exposed seacoast cities, but would prove more than a match for any fleet that country could hastily concentrate for offensive or defensive purposes. The plan was promptly approved by the President, and telegraphic orders were sent to Commodore John Crittenden Watson, until last week commanding the North Cuban blockading squadron, to proceed at once to carry the plans into effect.

#### THE SQUADRON'S COMMANDERS.

Commodore Watson is one of the ablest and most experienced officers of high rank in the Navy. He was Admiral Farragut's flag lieutenant on the Hartford, and stood beside the Admiral in the crossfires at the battle of Mobile Bay, where he was twice wounded. The commanding officers of the other vessels are among the best fighters and best known men in the naval service. They are Captain Robley D. Evans of the Iowa, enjoying the nickname of "Fighting Bob"; Captain Charles E. Clark of the Oregon, famous for his bravery and for his resourcefulness in bringing that vessel around Cape Horn; Captain A. S. Barker of the Newark, until recently a member of the War Board; Commander Willard H. Brownson of the Yankee, who at Rio Brazil "fired the shot

that was heard around the world" and resulted in the collapse of the revolution there; Commander William H. Emory of the Yosemite, of Grecian relief fame, whose hibernation in the Petrel near Port Arthur during the war between China and Japan demonstrated his gallantry; and Commander C. H. Davis of the Dixie, who is most popularly known from his escort of the Infanta Eulalie in her tour of this country, but who has frequently shown his remarkable fighting capacity.

#### A GOOD SUPPLY OF COAL.

The colliers are the Scandia, Commander E. W. Watson; the Abarenda, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Buford; and the Alexander, Commander W. T. Burwell. They are fine cargo steamers, the Scandia on her last transatlantic voyage before delivery to the Government having brought to this country in a single trip twelve hundred emigrants and four thousand tons of cargo, with a speed of twelve knots. These vessels are now fully loaded with Pocahontas coal, the Scandia carrying five thousand tons and the other two four thousand tons each. Unfortunately, the Abarenda and the Alexander cannot exceed a speed of ten knots an hour, or 1,080 knots a week, and this rate fixes the maximum speed of the squadron, although the

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## MORE MEN OFF FOR MANILA.

### THIRD FORCE SAILS FROM GOLDEN GATE, ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED.

San Francisco, June 27.—Another fleet of transports has sailed out through the Golden Gate to the broad Pacific. This afternoon the third fleet of vessels, loaded with soldiers and supplies for the Philippines, hoisted anchor and, amid the cheering of a hundred whistles, the clanging of bells and the booming of cannon, proceeded down the bay toward the ocean, and by night will be well on its way to the Philippines.

The orders to get under way were issued shortly after noon, and it was nearly 2:30 o'clock before the anchors of the transports were hoisted, and the propellers set in motion. The first movement of the vessels comprising the fleet was the signal for the crowds, which had gathered along the wharves, to begin cheering the departing soldiers, and for the steam whistles along the waterfront to scream their goodbyes to the ships and men.

Tugboats, yachts, small craft of all kinds, hovered around the big steamers, and some even went close enough to permit their passengers to throw oranges and other things to the soldiers gathered on the decks of the transports. The scene on the transports was a thrilling one; the men were perched in the rigging like so many insects, and handkerchiefs and flags waved and fluttered from every porthole and spar. As the vessels proceeded slowly down the bay the noisy demonstrations on the shore increased, until the din was tremendous, and added to the noise of whistles and bells was the booming of many cannon from the batteries at Fort Mason.

#### THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

AWAITING ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS—SPANIARDS EXPECTED TO MAKE LITTLE RESISTANCE.  
Manila, Philippine Islands, June 22, via Hong Kong, June 27.—The Spaniards claim to have driven the rebels back, but really the position is unchanged. The arrival of the American troops is awaited, and they are expected to-day.

The Spanish outposts have prepared to retire promptly to the walled citadel, and will probably make only a nominal resistance. A section of the insurgents, it is alleged, dislikes the Americans, and desires German protection. Five German warships are here.

The Spaniards continue their nightly fusillades, but the volunteers decline to go to the trenches while many of the regulars are idling about the town.

Thousands of trees in the vicinity of the citadel have been cut down, but the botanical gardens remain.

All food is held at famine prices.  
Manila, June 23, via Hong Kong, June 27.—Up to the time this dispatch is sent the transports from San Francisco having on board American troops intended to reinforce Rear-Admiral Dewey had not arrived here, and there was no change in the situation.

The insurgents have not made any further advance, and the Spaniards have been continuing the construction of sand bank fortifications and the planting of sharpened bamboo around Manila for the purpose of stopping the insurgents' advance.

The papers here continue appealing to the natives to come to the assistance of Spain.

#### COALING STATION NEAR MANILA.

San Francisco, June 27.—A dispatch from Honolulu says the United States possesses an island, suitable for a coaling station, and even for a naval station, in the Pacific, nearly 2,700 miles west of Honolulu, and at the doorway of Manila. It is known as Marcus of Weeks, and is more than half way to the Philippines.

The island belongs to Captain Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. He found it while out cruising, and took possession of it. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied. By consent of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, the American flag was hoisted over the island, and still remains there, this being announced by Great Britain and all the other European Powers.

The island is in 24 degrees north latitude, and 151.2 degrees east longitude. It is about five miles long, and is densely covered with trees and shrubbery. It has a white, sandy beach, and near the center is a knoll, rising about two hundred feet above the sea.

#### AGUINALDO'S PRISONERS.

Hong Kong, June 27.—General Aguinaldo, according to letters brought here from Cavite by a German steamer, occupies the mansion of the late Governor of Cavite, but he will shortly move to Imus to make room for the American troops. The insurgents now have five thousand prisoners. A hundred and eighty-seven of the Spanish wounded have been sent to Manila with a flag of truce by permission of Admiral Dewey. The wounded Spanish officers, with one exception, are at Cavite.

The Spanish brigadier, Moret, was killed at San Fernando in an attempt to force the rebel line.

#### REINA'S EXCELLENT GUNNERS.

Key West, June 22.—The officers of a cruiser which arrived from the Havana blockade to-day agree with others in saying that the Reina Battery has some excellent gunners. An ordnance expert on a monitor, which vessel was not far away when the battery fired two 12-inch shells at the cruiser last week, says that the latter would surely have been sunk if the gunner had made allowance for the wind. An officer of the cruiser said to-day:

"We were between four and a half and five miles from the fort, and were just turning. The battery dropped two shells from 75 to 100 yards in front of our bow. The gunner had our range beautifully, and he understood his business. After we started to move out of range we were fired at again."

The monitor's officers were rather disappointed that the fort did not try a shot at them, the monitor being considered by her people to be invulnerable to all Spanish projectiles. The battery, however, apparently did not think it worth while to waste a shell on the little monitor.

Pronunciation in Webster's International Dictionary is indicated by the ordinary diacritical marks. Letters used in the schoolbooks of the country, the sounds of which are taught in the public schools, it is the educator's favorite.—Adv.

## CAMARA STAYS AT PORT SAID.

### REPAIRS TO ONE OF HIS VESSELS WILL HOLD HIM THERE THREE DAYS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cairo, Egypt, June 27.—The Egyptian Government has instructed its authorities at Port Said to prevent the 150 stokers engaged there by Admiral Camara for his fleet from embarking on Spanish ships, and has courteously informed Admiral Camara that so doing would be an infringement of the laws of neutrality, which Egypt intends rigorously to observe.

The Audaz's machinery requires repairs, and Camara has signified his intention of remaining at Port Said for three days.

#### CAMARA CAN'T COAL AT PORT SAID.

Port Said, June 27.—Upon the application of the United States Consul here, orders have been issued forbidding the coaling at this port of Admiral Camara's fleet until further notice.

#### CAMARA'S EMBARRASMENTS.

Washington, June 27.—The United States Consul at Port Said has reported to the State Department that in obedience to its injunction he has lodged a protest against the supply of coal there to the Spanish squadron. It is true that the failure to obtain coal at Port Said would not in itself prevent the Spanish vessels from passing through the canal and continuing on their way to the Philippines, for they have with them one or more colliers. But the coal carried by these colliers would be absolutely essential to the vessels of the squadron long before they had crossed the Arabian Sea. Under the British neutrality laws the ships could take coal only once at a British port under any circumstances, and all the coaling stations after passing the Suez Canal being British possessions, the Spanish supply would be exhausted long before the end of the voyage was reached. But there is also a question as to whether Camara's ships could take coal even once at any British port until they had crossed the half-way line between Spain and the Philippines, as the British law declares that they could only take enough to carry them to the nearest home port, and the Philippines would not be such a port until the half-way line is crossed. To add to the embarrassments of Camara, there is good reason to believe that the canal management will obstruct his passage on the ground of interference with navigation.

#### WHAT NAVY DEPARTMENT HEARS.

Washington, June 27.—Advises received by the Navy Department give a list of the Spanish ships now near the Suez Canal, which differs somewhat from the list given in the press dispatches and by Lloyds. The official list is as follows:

PELAYO, CERVANTES, RAPIDO, BUENOS AYRES, ISLE DE PANAY, OSADA, COLON, COVADONGA, PATRIOTA, SAN FRANCISCO.

The additional information comes from official sources that this squadron is at Port Said, and expects to take on board 10,000 tons of coal before entering the Suez Canal. Such a heavy coaling will take some time. It discloses also that the Admiral expects to make a long voyage, and is probably headed for the Philippines, a point which the officials here doubted at first.

The squadron is the most formidable Spain has afloat, in total tonnage, strength of individual ships, armor and guns. The Pelayo is the strongest of the ships, and is the only battleship in the Spanish Navy. She is of 10,000 tons, with a speed of 16.7 knots. She carries thirty-five guns of various calibre, and has seven torpedo tubes. The largest guns are the 12-inch Horizontals, one forward and one aft, and 11-inch Horizontals, one on each beam.

The Carlos V is of 9,000 tons, with a speed of nineteen knots. She has twenty-eight guns, the largest being 11-inch Horizontals worked electrically, one forward and one aft. She also has six torpedo-tubes. The Audaz and the Osada are torpedo-boat destroyers, fitted in England just before the war began. They are of four hundred tons each, and thirty knots speed. Each carries six guns and two torpedo-tubes. The Buenos Ayres belongs to the Transatlantic Company of Cadiz, and has been transformed into a cruiser. She is of 5,200 tons with fourteen knots speed. The Prosperina, the Patriota and the Rapido are merchant vessels recently reconstructed and armed.

The Colon, the Covadonga and the San Francisco are colliers. It is apparent that the main reliance of Admiral Camara is on the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V and the two new torpedo-boat destroyers Audaz and Osada. The others are auxiliaries and colliers. As there are only two armored ships in the lot, Admiral Dewey's fleet of protected but unarmored ships probably can take care of this Spanish squadron. With the Monterey added he could certainly do so.

#### A THIRD SPANISH SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL BARROSA ORDERED TO ASSEMBLE IT AT CADIZ.  
Gibraltar, June 27.—The third Spanish squadron, it is announced here, consisting of the Cardenal Cisneros, Lepanto, Numancia, Vitoria, the monitor Puig-Cerda, three torpedo-boats and the auxiliary steamers Meteoro, Leon XIII and Montserrat, commanded by Admiral Barrosa, has been "ordered to assemble at Cadiz as early as possible."

Some of the vessels mentioned as composing the third Spanish squadron are very much behind the age. The Numancia is an iron vessel, built in 1863, capable of steaming, according to the registers, 8 knots, and has a belt of 5½ inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight 10-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns, and her secondary battery is composed of six 6.2-inch quick-firing guns.

The Vitoria is a training ship, of the broad-side frigate class, built in 1865, and has a belt of 5½ inches of old-fashioned armor. Her main battery consists of eight 9-inch muzzle-loading Armstrong guns. She may be able to steam 10 knots.

The monitor Puig-Cerda is the Spanish torpedo training ship. She mounts one 6.2-inch gun and two 4.7-inch bronze smoothbores. It is calculated that she may steam 8 knots an hour, and her armor is 4 inches thick. Her coal supply is so small that she would be of little or no use outside of a harbor.

The Cardenal Cisneros is a first-class armored cruiser of the most modern type, built in 1894 at a cost of \$3,000,000, and has an armored belt 12 inches thick, 10½ inches of armor over her gun positions, an armored deck 2 inches thick and eight torpedo-tubes. She carries about 1,200 tons of coal, was built to steam 20 knots an hour, is of 7,000 tons displacement and 15,000 indicated horse-power, and carries two 11-inch guns, ten 10.5-inch quick-firing guns, two 2.7-inch guns, four 2.2-

A single fare for the round trip to the Adirondack Mountains, July 2 to 3. See New-York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

## WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The Administration decided to send a squadron, composed of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the cruisers Newark, Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, with three colliers, under command of Commodore John C. Watson, to attack the ports of Spain and destroy Spanish commerce.

Admiral Barrosa has been ordered to assemble a third fleet at Cadiz.

Admiral Camara's fleet will be detained at Port Said for three days, while repairs are being made to the Audaz. One hundred and fifty stokers he engaged at Port Said were prohibited by the Egyptian Government from embarking.

The War Department is hurrying preparations to send further reinforcements to General Shafter. General Miles will command the next expedition to leave the United States. General Garcia landed at Juraguá on Sunday with reinforcements of 3,000 Cubans from the mountains west of Santiago.

inch guns, four 1.4-inch guns and two smaller rapid-fire guns.

The Lepanto was built in 1892. She is a protected cruiser of 4,826 tons displacement and 12,000 indicated horse-power, calculated to enable her to steam 20 knots. Her armored deck is 4½ inches thick, and she mounts four 7.8-inch Horizontals guns, six 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, six 4-pounders, four 3-pounders and five small rapid-fire guns.

## TROUBLE BREWING IN SPAIN.

### HUNGER AND MISERY PRODUCING THE GREATEST DISSATISFACTION.

London, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"Spain is in a state of ferment, of transition without parallel during the present century. Troubles of the gravest kind are brewing all over the provinces. Every political and social institution is threatened in turn, and the least nervous among far-sighted politicians apprehend a complete debacle."

"But the failure of the national defence is not alone accountable for this. Incredible as it may seem, the majority of Spaniards have absolutely no interest in the war, and even display a willingness to forget the past and to endeavor to rub along without colonies, but with assistance."

"The statesmen responsible for the loss of the colonies are utterly reckless, and the indifference to the people's ruin manifested by the governing and upper middle classes is probably unparalleled in history. Hunger and misery are making themselves felt throughout the country. There will soon be thirty-five thousand unemployed in Catalonia, and everywhere else there are similar accounts of distress, going from bad to worse day by day."

"The Government is painfully conscious and is now taking energetic measures, but all of these are of a coercive character. Troops which might have successfully defended the Philippines are being massed at all centers where starvation protests are likely to assume an aggressive form, while money is being wasted on warships that will never fire a shot."

"The press expects to be gagged; but it unanimously declares that no amount of coercion and no degree of dictatorial despotism will hinder the country from rising and manifesting its will. What is far more serious is the unfortunate circumstance that the dynasty shares in the unpopularity of the Government."

"The people argue that repression is being employed solely in favor of the monarchy, which has remained absolutely passive during the terrible national crisis. On my way to the palace to witness the confirmation of the young monarch I heard expression given to anti-dynastic sentiments of the most uncompromising character, which bode no good to the boy-king. In all other classes the same lack of sympathy is unmistakably manifest."

"If Spain's colonies are not worth fighting for," said one nobleman, "Spain's dynasty is still less so. If our soldiers were not sent to fight the Yankees, we shall take care that they are not called upon to shoot down Spaniards for the sake of an Austrian."

## TRYING TO PROVOKE A CRISIS.

### SAGASTA SAID TO DESIRE A COALITION MINISTRY.

London, June 27.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon, the Spanish Government "is actively preparing to dispatch reinforcements to Porto Rico by the fastest available transatlantic liner."

Continuing, the special dispatch says: "It is reported, now that the Cortes is closed, that Premier Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis and form a coalition Ministry, drawn from the different monarchical parties, including Marshal Campos and General Polavieja. The new Ministry will proclaim the whole peninsula in a state of siege, will reinforce the garrisons in the Carlist and Republican centres, and then appeal to a friendly nation, probably France or Russia, to secure terms for peace."

## HOME-MADE COMFORT FOR SPAIN.

Madrid, June 27.—A dispatch received from Havana announcing that the Americans are "still encamped at El Cienfuegos" has caused an excellent impression in official circles at this capital, it being interpreted as indicating that the Americans are "meeting with a stubborn resistance."

The Government, according to an announcement here, has forwarded instructions to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, "providing for the event of the cable being cut."

## INSURGENTS REPORTED DEFEATED.

Madrid, June 27.—An official dispatch from Havana just received here says the insurgents have been beaten in several encounters in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, during which thirty-one of the Cubans were killed.

Another dispatch from the same source says: "The Americans have bombarded Aguaduros from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Four Spaniards were wounded."

## QUEEN'S MOTHER SERIOUSLY ILL.

London, June 28.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent of Spain, lies seriously ill at Madrid in consequence of the present excitement."

## THE DETENTION HOSPITAL SITE.

Key West, June 27.—The Boca Chica Key has definitely been selected as a site for the detention hospital in case of yellow fever breaking out at Key West. Work on the buildings is to be started Monday next, and it is expected to be completed by the end of the month. The present plans provide for the accommodation of one hundred people, which will be increased if the season demands it. Boca Chica is not to be used in any event as a hospital, but simply as a quarantine station, where persons desiring to leave Key West in case of an epidemic may be kept and detained for ten days before sailing North.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM POLAND.  
Carloads of Polish water arrive daily at the New-York docks, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

## FORTIFYING THE CITY.

### SPANIARDS FENCE IN SANTIAGO.

#### INTRENCHMENTS AND RIFLE PITS DUG TO HARASS THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

On the Rio Guama, Sunday, June 26 (noon), via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 27, 9 a.m. The outlook here is threatening. Everybody believes a great battle is imminent. With the Spanish and American advance posts almost close enough to see the whites of each other's eyes, a collision may occur at any moment.

The advance force of the American Army rests on the Rio Guama, with the city of Santiago de Cuba, four and a half miles westward, in plain sight. Last night the outposts, consisting of two companies of the 7th Infantry, under Major Coddige, occupied positions at right angles to the road, guarding the crossing a mile and a half beyond Guama, where three regiments of General Lawton's division camped, the 1st, 4th and 17th, the 8th, 22d and 24th Massachusetts, with the Rough Riders, 10th Cavalry, and parts of several other regiments strung out behind them toward Juraguá. About eight hundred Cubans, under General Gonzalez, were camped around General Lawton's headquarters; but less than fifty of them did scout duty last night. General Wheeler to-day, with the 1st, 2d and 10th Cavalry, and the Rough Riders, with dynamite guns, moved up to where General Lawton's outposts were last night, and four batteries of the 54th Artillery and four Gatling guns, with a special detail under Lieutenant Parker, were brought up and planted on the brow of a hill overlooking the basin in which Santiago de Cuba lies.

#### FACING THE ENEMY'S INTRENCHMENTS.

Not a shot was fired from the American side last night, though the front of the American line was not 2,800 yards from the intrenchments where the Spaniards proposed to combat the advance on Santiago de Cuba. Three cannon shots were heard during the night. They seemed to come from the distant Spanish batteries, or perhaps seaward.

The top of every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, whence the Spaniards can view the movements of the American Army as it advances beyond Sabana, while to the eastward of the city, gashing every knoll and bit of high ground, are Spanish intrenchments.

#### TRENCHES AROUND THE CITY.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, from an elevation to the right of the American line, to-day counted thirty-four of these intrenchments, completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted. The ends of the trenches overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case part of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted; they can be plainly seen with the naked eye. Spies report that inside the intrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits, shoulder-deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed wire fences.

No officer who has surveyed the field over which the advance must be made underestimates the task ahead of the Americans, although our boys still express the most contemptuous opinion of their adversaries. The general opinion is that more artillery will be necessary before it will be safe to attempt to make an assault upon the Spanish works, as the fire from the rifle pits must necessarily be deadly and sufficient to demoralize any force, no matter how brilliant its courage, when halted by wire obstructions.

Some officers believe it will be necessary to lay a regular siege to Santiago de Cuba and advance a line of earthworks until the rifle pits can be shelled with shrapnel by the light artillery. These places have an effective shrapnel range of 2,800 yards, and the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards are sighted to 1,900 yards, and they kill at 2,100 yards.

#### A SEVERE LESSON NEEDED.

However gratifying to the National pride is the careless attitude of our enlisted men, the grave fear remains that they may need a more severe lesson than the ambush of the Rough Riders before they realize the deadly possibilities of modern warfare, even in Spanish hands. The road over which the ordinance must be brought is densely lined by underbrush. Every yard is an artificial hedgehog, and the road to the base of supplies is in a similar state; but very little danger is apprehended of a flank attack, as it is evident General Linera is acting strictly on the defensive. The failure of the Spanish troops at Holguin, Manzanillo and Guanajuato to effect a junction with him has left the Spanish commander so weak that it would be an act of insanity upon his part to attempt to assume the aggressive or to retreat.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

The problem now confronting the American Army is the transportation of supplies, for the roads to the front are still impassable for wagons, but are being improved. In the mean time the pack train is being used. The first of these left Juraguá last night and others left to-day. The officers and men were completely out of rations yesterday. The 7th received half-rations, and to-day it received nothing. The boys are complaining bitterly, but are pacified on the assurance that the pack train will be here to-night. Should a night attack occur, our soldiers would face worse than did the marines at Guanajuato, as the attacking force here would not be at the disadvantage of having to charge uphill.

The Cubans with the advance force, in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guanajuato, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps, and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Uncle Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles under the starlit sky at night.

The Spaniards are using brass-sheathed lead bullets, and the brass tips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets, and are used in their Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, so that it mushrooms, on striking, with a similar result.

#### GARCIA WITH REINFORCEMENTS.

Juraguá, June 26, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless